

# The Burlington Free Press.

NOT THE GLORY OF CAESAR BUT THE WELFARE OF ROME

BY H. B. STACY.

BURLINGTON, VERMONT, FRIDAY, MARCH 14, 1845.

VOL. XVIII.—No. 41.

## AMBITION AND REVENGE.

"My dear, what are we to do with our girls?" asked Mrs. Gayland, to her husband, one fine evening in May.

"Our girls!" repeated the gentleman, in apparent astonishment, "why, what's the matter with them?"

"How provoking you are, Mr. Gayland!—you know very well what I mean!"

"How should I, my dear! Our girls were all well enough at dinner time, and I hope nothing has happened to them since."

Mrs. Gayland, bit her lips with vexation, as she rose to leave the room, but before she had reached the door her maternal solicitude prevailed against her anger, and again she seated herself by her husband's side, and said in her most winning accents,

"But don't you think, my dear, it is time some of our girls were married?"

"Ha, ha, ha!" burst from the lips of the old gentleman; "is that all? how relieved I feel!"

"But, Mr. Gayland, Kate and Irene (they were twins) are now twenty-two years of age, and after they are disposed of there is Lucia and Florence, who are now even old enough to marry."

"Yes, and you forget my sweet Lillie, here," said Mr. Gayland, smiling to a pale, sober looking girl that sat by his side.

A look of contempt was cast on the inoffensive child by her mother, as she answered, "Pshaw! I will keep Lillie to tend the kitchen; she is too homely ever to get a husband."

"This was the most unfortunate remark Mrs. Gayland could have made, for Lillie was her father's pet. He loved her better than either of his grown-up daughters, and for this simple reason—she best deserved his love."

Mr. Gayland was a very good-tempered man, but one word against his darling child, was enough to excite his anger a long time. On this occasion, he jumped up, walked the floor a few minutes, then sitting down and taking Lillie on his knee, he said to his wife in a voice of stern command,

"Maria, how can you be so unnatural a mother as to hate your young son's birth, because she is weakly and not handsome? I tell you, he continued, raising his voice, "her heart and mind are priceless gems in comparison with the vain beauty of Kate, Irene and Lucia. And Florence, my dear and beautiful Florence, were it not for the strong love she bears towards Harvey Lester, would be as lovely as your ambition has made her sisters!"

Mrs. Gayland smiled disdaintfully at the conclusion of his speech, but only answered, "Florence has more sense than you imagine."

Again she turned to leave the room, and again did the thought of her daughters bring her to her husband's side.

"Morton, my friend here was to procure money to take our beautiful girls to Saratoga."

"Yes, to dispose of them there I presume."

"Certainly, if I can find suitable matches for them."

"Success attend you," said the husband bitterly, as he arose and took from his desk notes to the amount of a thousand dollars; "but stop, Florence is not to go with you!"

"No—her superior beauty would attract all attention from her sisters. I shall leave her for your private Harvey Lester."

Mr. Gayland muttered a few angry words as his ambitious wife left the room, then taking his darling Lillie, he carried her long and lovingly, while the poor, despised child uttered words as she, so deep, that even the fond father himself was astonished.

"We will follow Mrs. Gayland to her parlor."

"Well, mamma," exclaimed the three eldest girls in a breath, "did you succeed?"

"Yes, after preaching me a long lecture about that stupid Lillie, he gave me one thousand dollars."

"Oh, well," said Irene, "that is better than I expected; you know he always vowed we should never go."

"Yes, and I suspect the reason why he consents now is, that he wishes to be rid of us for a while."

"Am I to go, mamma?" asked Florence.

"No, my child, you must wait till next summer, but you can amuse yourself with Harvey Lester, while we are absent."

The girls all burst into a merry laugh—yes it was amusing to listen to him sometimes—what a simpleton he is to think that Florence, with all her beauty, will ever marry him!"

"Oh, well," said the beauty, tossing her head, "I shall let him think so, till Harvey Lester goes home, then to finish the sport I shall refer him to papa, and end it all by saying, 'I was only in jest!'"

Poor Florence! She was indeed as heartless as the sisters. Harvey Lester, poor fellow, never suspected the plot laid against him; so while mamma and the Misses Gayland occupied at the springs, papa and Lillie studied in the library, he became the constant companion of the beautiful Florence; anticipated her slightest wishes, and breathed into her ear the soul-stirring effusions of youthful genius.

Harvey Lester, despite his boyishness and awkwardness, was destined for a higher place among earth's nobles; destined to shine the brightest star in the proud galaxy of geniuses. Mr. Gayland loved Harvey as a son. He appreciated the noble qualities of his heart, and it was his earnest wish to see him united to Florence. But such was not the intention of Mrs. Gayland. Florence was her most beautiful child, and she was taught to believe herself at heart destined for the wife of a lord—an aristocratic lady and sister was enjoying herself at Saratoga, she was amusing herself by jostling with a tall true and faithful friend.

Harvey was not thought rich, but he knew what no one else did—that he was heir to the immense possessions of a baronial uncle. He wished to be loved for himself alone, and so Florence and her family were kept ignorant of his wealth. Had Harvey told them all he might have gained Florence, even though he could never be an English lord, but we think he acted wisely in keeping the secret.

Autumn returned, and with it came Mrs. Gayland and her daughters, rejoicing in their good fortune. Kate had married a French Count who had accompanied them home. Irene was engaged to a rich Southern-er, while Lucia had made rapid progress in the affections of a New York exquisites.

"Well, Florence," says Mrs. Gayland, about a week after her arrival, "how speeds the gallant Mr. Lester in his wooing?"

"He is to ask papa's consent to-night," answered Florence, somewhat sadly. He will be very much disappointed, I fear; I cannot think of marrying him, after seeing sister Kate's husband."

"Yes," said Irene, "and Mr. Northfield is much handsomer than the Count."

"And Frederic Augustus!—Dish it handsome than either," droned Miss Lucia.

"But, said Lucia in a pleading voice, lifting her large dark eyes to the face of Florence, Harvey is good."

A torrent of abuse drove the unhappy child to her father's study, and with him she found Harvey Lester.

"Lillie, my love," said her father, go call Florence."

The child obeyed, and soon returned with her sister, who asked very innocently, "what do you want of me, papa?"

"I want to congratulate you, my dear child, in your happy choice of a husband."

"A husband! papa, what do you mean?"

The good old gentleman looked first at Harvey, then at his daughter, Florence, "did you not send Harvey to me?"

"La, pa, he is so foolish as to ask you? I really was only in jest."

"My dear child, the young man rising from his seat and turning deadly pale, said, perhaps it was in jest that you have so many times promised to be mine. Speak Florence, is it so?"

The young girl trembled as she gazed upon his pallid face, yet with a smile she answered, "Certainly, dear Harvey, I was in just all of the time and I thought you were alone."

Mr. Gayland had listened in stupefied astonishment to Florence's heartless confession. He had never imagined that one of his old daughters could be guilty of so base an act, much less her whom he believed so pure and guileless. He spoke not, but pointed to the door, and as Florence closed it, Harvey fell upon his knees, and the large tears rolled rapidly down his cheeks.

Lillie wept bitterly. She loved Harvey, she could not but sympathize with his weeping, "don't cry, dear Harvey, I'll be your wife."

These childish words instantly dried up his tears. He pressed her to his heart and answered—

"You will be my own wife, Lillie, you will never leave me, as Florence has done."

"Oh, my dear, dear Harvey," sobbed the child, "I will never leave you. I'll be your wife, I'll be your wife, I'll be your wife."

"Bravo!" exclaimed the old gentleman, who had now recovered the use of his tongue, you shall yet be my son. Harvey, Florence has cruelly wronged, but don't mind it, we will have our revenge, harmless though sweet."

"Harvey, do you really wish me to give you my Lillie?"

"Yes sir, she is not beautiful, but she has a heart."

"Right, my boy, but she will be handsome when she is as old as Florence. At seventeen, Harvey, she is young, that allows me five years to educate her, and during that time you must travel. Our plan must be kept a profound secret between us three—Remember, Harvey, when you return, I must be free, and then comes our revenge."

It was even so. In one week, Harvey Lester had left the village, and Lillie, much to the astonishment and anger of her mother and sisters, was sent to an excellent female seminary.

Mr. Gayland seldom spoke of Harvey Lester—but when his name was mentioned jeeringly, there would be a smile of derision, and quiet meaning, play over his benevolent features.

Summer came round again, and again was Mrs. Gayland, Irene and Lucia at Saratoga; but Florence was not allowed to go. In vain her mother coaxed—Mr. Gayland was inexorable. Florence thought it was on account of her youth, but as summer after summer rolled away and found her still at home, she knew it was a punishment, and felt it to be just.

Five years had passed away. Mr. Gayland had been from home a week, and his wife and daughters wondered that he stopped so long.

"Mamma," said Florence, "I should think you would know where he has gone, did he not tell you?"

"No," I asked him and he refused to tell me," said Mrs. Gayland looking very sour.

"Oh, I can guess," exclaimed Florence, who seemed to be in high spirits, he has gone to bring his darling Lillie home. Strange! the mother had almost forgotten that she had a child, and that that child was Lillie."

"Well," said Mrs. Gayland, coldly, "I hope he has—let the chambermaid tell her place."

"Let, mamma," said Lucia, "do you think after keeping her five years at—Saratoga, papa will allow her to come home and make love to us? Lucia's New York exquisites had deserted her, and alas! she was now twenty-five."

"We shall see," answered Mrs. Gayland, with a very decided air, "but hark! I hear a carriage—not must be your father."

"Yes," said Lucia, "looking out of the window, 'and there is a lady with him, but it cannot be Lillie, for she looks very handsome.'"

The door opened—Mr. Gayland entered, leading a young and beautiful girl. Advancing towards his wife and daughters, he presented her, "Maria, your daughter, Lillie—Lucia, Florence, your sister." Lillie with a sweet smile extended her hand, and notwithstanding an evident coolness on the part of her mother and sisters, she would press her pretty young lips to theirs.

"Well, Maria," said Mr. Gayland triumphantly, "do you want Lillie in the kitchen now? or perhaps next summer you would like to exhibit her and Florence at Saratoga."

A bitter smile was the only reply. Mrs. Gayland said that her poor, despised, insulted child was beautiful—even more beautiful than Florence—for there was a brightness in the dark eye of Lillie that spoke of heaven-born thought; an expression of lofty spirit that enthroned on her placid brow, while the soft evidence of her voice was sweeter music than the zephyr's harp.

Lillie was divesting herself of her traveling dress, and Florence, instead of assisting her, was gazing out upon the lawn. Suddenly she exclaimed, with a slight blush tinged her cheek, "Papa, look, do you know this gentleman who is approaching?"

He was introduced here by Mr. Berwick, on the day after you left, and is the most agreeable man I ever met with. He must have traveled over the whole world, for his knowledge is boundless; and then his manners are so distinguished, I am sure he has lived in the best society. At times when he is speaking very earnestly, his voice resembles Harvey Lester's, and sometimes he fixes his eyes upon me just as Harvey used to."

"Indeed, Florence," answered her father, somewhat sadly, "I hope you are not too young to love, and you are not too young to be engaged to a young lady of this village."

"Engaged! impossible, papa," said Lucia. "He only visits here, and his eyes are always on Florence; but hark, he rings."

Mr. Gayland himself opened the door, and welcomed the gentleman by a hearty shake of the hand; then leading his youngest daughter forward, he said, "Harvey Lester, this is my daughter Lillie, and your old friend."

The young man gazed upon her face a moment, in admiring wonder, then kneeling he said, as in days gone past, you will be my own wife, Lillie—you will never leave me, as Florence has done; and again Lillie threw her arm around his neck, and answered with a face of smiles and tears, "Oh, no, never! dear Harvey, I will always be your own Lillie."

The rage of the mother, the chagrin of Florence, can better be imagined than described. Mr. Gayland stood there, not, but taking the hand of his future son, he said, "your revenge is complete. Maria, your daughter, is now superior in beauty and wealth to either of your daughters. Florence, there is not a lady in New England that would not be proud to call Harvey Lester her daughter. May the lesson you have learned be profitable. Florence, without visiting Saratoga, have her hand to Mr. Berwick, who had long sought in vain; but she never looked upon the beloved and honored Harvey Lester, without regretting that she had ever played the dangerous game of 'sporting with hearts.'"

Commerce and Navigation of the United States.—The correspondence of the New York Herald of Commerce gives the following statements from the annual report of the Register of the Treasury, of Commerce and Navigation of the United States for the year 1843.—the financial year having been so changed as to divide the calendar years equally, for the purpose of terminating the reports on the 30th of June.

Tonnage. Registered 1,059,754 91  
Registered and Licensed 1,173,573 34  
Fishing vessels 37,772 68  
Total 2,271,100 95  
All vessels in whole fishing 129,263 63  
Tonnage of shipping built during the year 1843 39,911 18  
Enrolled 61,016 11

TRAVELLING BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE.—The speech of the King of France, on the late opening of the Chambers of Paris, was delivered at two o'clock in the afternoon, after which hour it was conveyed, by express, to Boulogne, where it was received at three o'clock on the following morning. It was immediately conveyed across the channel to Folkestone by the iron steamer *Arcturion*, and accompanied thence to London by the Dover Rail Road, and it was published in the papers of the morning.

The steamer returned to Boulogne at seven o'clock, and at ten made another voyage, with a large number of passengers to Folkestone, and returned again at three, having made four passages across the channel in 12 hours, four of which were spent in port. On the completion of the Paris, Amiens and Boulogne Railway, it is expected that the evening papers of each city will be habitually received in the other on the following morning, as those of New York and Boston now are.

HABES CORPUS FOR A BRIDE.—One fine morning last week the members of the House of Commons were more than ordinarily excited by the appearance, in his chamber, of a very beautiful specimen of womanhood, aged about 17, and habited in bridal costume. The lady was for the moment a prisoner—but not in the royal grasp of Henry, but she was also in the grasp of a lawyer, having been taken from that temple which Balzer terms the temple of a wife's honor, by writ of habeas corpus. The lady was the daughter of Dr. John Wolf, a Welsh landowner, who had married the old man's daughter—without the consent of her father. His Honor the Chief Justice was vexed by the bride, do not think the attachment which had been formed by Captain Wolf, and which rule had been made absolute by Chancellor Henry, must be affirmed, and his Honor thereupon discharged the lady to the arms of her dear friend, and adjudged her to pay the costs—N. Y. Mercantile.

A HIT.—An Englishman and a Yankee being once in a promiscuous company, the former was much struck with some odd sayings of the latter, that he asked for the name of it. "Oh! no thing but the time the old cow died in that way," said the Englishman. The Yankee struck up Yankee Doodle. "What's that?" asked his companion. "That's the tune old Bull died on," was the prompt reply. No further questions were asked.

## INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT POLK.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—With no solicitation on my part, I have been chosen by the free and voluntary suffrages of my countrymen to the most honorable and most responsible office on earth, and I am deeply impressed with gratitude for the confidence reposed in me. Hallowed by this distinguished consideration at an earlier period of life than any of my predecessors, I cannot disguise the diffidence with which I approach to enter on the discharge of my official duties.

If the more arduous and experienced men who have filled the office of President of the United States, were in the infancy of the republic, distressed by their ability to discharge the duties of that exalted station, what ought not to be the apprehensions of our younger and less experienced men? I am sure that the confidence reposed in me, and the honor which it entails, will be a sufficient incentive to my exertions, and I shall endeavor to discharge my duties with the same fidelity and integrity as my predecessors.

It is the duty of the President of the United States to be faithful to the Constitution, and to preserve, protect, and defend it. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

It is the duty of the President to see that the rights of the people are preserved, and that the Union is preserved. It is his duty to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and to see that the rights of the people are preserved. It is his duty to see that the Union is preserved, and that the peace and harmony of the country are maintained.

in as members of the confederacy within the last week. Our population has increased from three to twenty millions. New communities and States are seeking protection under its flag, and multitudes from the Old World are flocking to our shores to participate in its blessings. Beneath its benign sway, peace and prosperity prevail. Freedom from the burdens and miseries of war, our trade and intercourse have extended throughout the world. Mind, no longer taught in dividing means to accomplish or resist schemes of ambition, usurpation, or conquest, is devoted to the pursuit of science, art, and industry, and the faculties and powers, and the capacity of nature to minister to his enjoyments. Genius is free to announce its inventions and discoveries; and the hand is free to accomplish what the mind conceives, not incompatible with the rights of a fellow being. All distinctions of birth or of rank have been abolished. All citizens, whether native or adopted, are placed upon an equality of rights and protection. No union exists between church and State, and perfect freedom of opinion is guaranteed to all sects and creeds.

There are some of the blessings secured to our happy land by our federal Union. To perpetuate them, it is our sacred duty to preserve it. Who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of the glorious Union? No treason to mankind, and the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would destroy the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy citizens, and involve all the nations of the earth in a gloomy darkness. If he say he is doing wrong, he is committing the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other dispensation of heaven, has reason been allowed so free and bold a scope to combat error.

Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than the enlightened reason of the people? In the progress of the Union, a happy land, who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of the glorious Union? No treason to mankind, and the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would destroy the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy citizens, and involve all the nations of the earth in a gloomy darkness. If he say he is doing wrong, he is committing the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other dispensation of heaven, has reason been allowed so free and bold a scope to combat error.

Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than the enlightened reason of the people? In the progress of the Union, a happy land, who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of the glorious Union? No treason to mankind, and the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would destroy the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy citizens, and involve all the nations of the earth in a gloomy darkness. If he say he is doing wrong, he is committing the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other dispensation of heaven, has reason been allowed so free and bold a scope to combat error.

Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than the enlightened reason of the people? In the progress of the Union, a happy land, who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of the glorious Union? No treason to mankind, and the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would destroy the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy citizens, and involve all the nations of the earth in a gloomy darkness. If he say he is doing wrong, he is committing the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other dispensation of heaven, has reason been allowed so free and bold a scope to combat error.

Has the sword of despotism proved to be a safer or surer instrument of reform in government, than the enlightened reason of the people? In the progress of the Union, a happy land, who shall assign limits to the achievements of free minds and free hands, under the protection of the glorious Union? No treason to mankind, and the organization of society, would be equal in atrocity to that of him who would lift his hand to destroy it. He would overthrow the noblest structure of human wisdom, which protects himself and his fellow-man. He would destroy the progress of free government, and involve his country either in anarchy or despotism. He would extinguish the fire of liberty which warms and animates the hearts of happy citizens, and involve all the nations of the earth in a gloomy darkness. If he say he is doing wrong, he is committing the administration of the government, let him remember that nothing human can be perfect; and that under no other dispensation of heaven, has reason been allowed so free and bold a scope to combat error.</